"IF YOU SEE IT IN

## FIGHT AT COAL CREEK.

Four Desperate Attacks on the Fort by the Miners.

COL. ANDERSON TAKEN IN A SALLY.

His Troops Continue to Defend Their Post Against Attack.

#### TENNESSEE HUMILIATED BY HER GOVERNOR.

Buchanan's Conduct Denounced as Cowardly and Disgraceful.

Solling Befinite Tet as to the Number of Beathe-Both Sides Fought Flercely-Col. Anderson, in Command, Refused Repentedly to Surrender, Saying He Would Die First-The Colonel Captured in the Third Assault-His Defiance to His Captors-The Troops Sent Out as Re-enforcements Fatt to Reach the Soone-Gov, Buchanan's Course Denounced as Cowardly and Wenk-His Fallure to Uphold the Good Name of the State and Her Great Humiliation-A Day of Great Anxiety Throughout the State.

MARHVILLE, Aug. 18 .- At 10 o'clock to-night a report reached here that Coal Creek had been captured by the miners. Later word came that the troops had not yet surrendered. but that Col. Anderson, the commander, had been captured. It is known definitely that there were four attacks on the fort, and that in three of them the miners were repulsed with some loss of life.

The battle began at 20'clock. All night long the miners had gathered on the mountain sides and in the valleys. They stole in from secret and hidden paths. They poured in over he rocky ridges of the mountains.

They came in wagons and on horseback They stole locomotives and trains and swept oward their mountain rendezvous. Every man was armed and some doubly armed. Not only did they carry guns, pistols, and enives, but some had dynamite,

In the stockade, called Fort Anderson, stood Col Anderson with about 150 militis and guard. He had sent word to the miners that be would never surrender. They asked him again and again to come to terms. He said no surrender every time.

The first essault was ofter repeated warnings. It is known that it was bloody, and that several miners were killed. The wires were out, and the meagre information first came by fourier. The message brought was that some of the convicts were captured by the miners. and that in a sally the militia recaptured them. A second attack followed. This resulted.

Sespatches to-night say, in deaths on both ides. The third followed, and the booming of the Gatling gun of the militia and the howfixer of the miners was heard miles away over the hills and mountains.

In the third attack, the first despatches said. Colianderson was captured, and when a miner pressed a rifle to his temple and told him that right, Gen. Carnes is en route with First and be must order the garrison to surrender or be Second Regimenta." shot on the spot, he replied:

"Shoot, damn you." Night came on, and in the course of the darkness the final attack was made.

It is not known how many were killed. Some say there were only ten deaths, and others say fifty, while others still make the figures higher. The number of the wounded is larger. The newspaper correspondents are said to be

The troops sent from Nashville and other points were unable to reach the scene of the fight the trains having been stopped by reason of the destruction of the tracks and small bridges.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The latest version of the fight as it reached here is that 4,000 miners made a rush upon the stockade. The soldiers and guards met them with a volley and drove them back. It is reported that some soldiers captured saveral miners. The miners sent word to Col. Anderson that they would guarantee his safe return to the stockade if he would deliver the prisoners to them.

He sgreed to this, and the miners believing they could demoralize the force inside the stockade by taking Col. Anderson prisoner. refused to allow him to return to his men.

It is also said that while Col. Anderson was in the custody of the miners the mob made another attack and were again repulsed. The miners rallied, and for the third time charged upon the fort, but met with a similar reception and retired.

They found that the soldiers could fight even without having Col. Anderson to lead them. More fighting followed to-night. Some say that Coal Creek has fallen, and again it is reported that the troops have held it.

UZ

Gov. Buchanan is ill with nervous prostration. He was attacked last night. He was better this morning, but is unable to leave his room, and all work at the Capitol was carried on by Adit.-Gen. Norman. It may be a week before the Governor leaves his room. He is very nervous and excited.

Buchanan is the subject of much bitter com ment. It is charged that he is in sympathy with the miners, and knew a week ago what they were going to do.

The Governor weakly insists that he has been trying to have the matter scottled peaceably, and was surprised at the outbreak.

Superintendent Farris of Oliver Springs has said that recently he has asked the Governor for a Gatling gun and other military aid, and | men, commanded by Capt. Boach; Pattery A. the Governor laughed at him and twitted him with being seared.

Not only is it the feeling that Buchanan has disgraced Tennessco. but that his motives.

aside from the question of personal cowardice. have had their origin in political aspirations. He has said that, although it might be weak

illegal, not even trying to find a technical flaw on which to base his action.

He has ordered out the militia in a faint hearted way, and only to make a pretence of saving and assisting those of the troops who were locked up in the mountains and facing sure death, should they attempt to resist the furious onslought of the rebels against their own commonwealth.

He has not seemed to realize, or to want to realize, that it was actual rebellion that he was called upon to deal with and not the settlement of some labor difficulty. Protection of citizens' property has been a matter of sceming indifference to him.

The one idea has been to placate the band of mountain rufflans who have held the State up to scorn and ridicule. He has repeatedly said that surrender was the only thing practicable.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.-A private message from Clinton to the agent of the United Press says: "A courier has just arrived here, 9:15 P. M., from Coal Creek. He says fighting went on all the afternoon.

"Four soldiers were killed and their Gatling guns are out of order. The Knoxville volunteers and soldiers who left here by special train will never reach Coal Creek, as the track is loaded with dynamite." Word reached here to-night that it was at

10 o'clock in the morning that the first firing began. The miners fired upon the fort from the surrounding hilltops. Then they attempted to release prisoners from stockade of the Knoxville Iron Company. Soldiers in Fort Anderson cantured three of the miners and drove a hundred more down the hill at the point of bayonets.

Some time afterward the miners sent a flag of truce to Capt. Anderson and asked for the release of prisoners. According to this version, he stepped outside of the tlines, and in an instant was covered by half a dozen miners and marched away to a hotel in the village in Coal Creek, where he was guarded by a large crowd of his captors and later

The last heard of those who left for Coal Creek from here was that they had abandoned the train between Clinton and Coal Creek and were marching afoot across country.

Seven hundred soldiers and volunteers from Memphis and Chattanooga have arrived at Clinton, and will march across the country. Additional volunteers from this city will leave at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning for Coal Creek.

#### DAY OF ANXIETY IN NASHVILLE. The Scenes on the Streets and Excitement

Over the Day's News, NASHVILLE, Aug. 18 .- "I will never surrender without positive orders to that effect." This was the message that came from the commander of the Coal Creek forces, Col. Kellar Anderson, to Adjt.-Gen. Norman at the Capitol to-day. It was a message characteristic of the author, who was a brave soldier in the Confederate army, and has always proved true to the trust reposed in him. These few words were taken to mean that the stockade which for two days had been surrounded by angry and desperate men would not be surrendered as had been, even though the force defending it was small and the enemy well armed, numbering thousands. The citizens said that the declaration was one that law and order would be upheld, and that the fair name of Tennesse would be redeemed, so far as lay in the power of the 125 soldiers and forty or fifty guards on

duty at "the camp on the hill." This reply was quickly sent on its way over the mountains and valleys that lie between Nashville and Coal Creek: "You are

These must have been welcome tidings to the little garrison, and while they were confident of their ability to hold their position until re-enforcements arrived they were never theless anxious to be supported in the unequal battle that was believed to be just ahead.

All day long the people of Knoxville, Nashville Chattanooga, and Memphis, and smaller towns where telegraph wires reached watched and waited for news from Coal Creek. The knowledge of the situation was hourly growing more desperate, owing to the report that the miners had said that unless Gov. Buchanan should arrive to-day and remove the troops and convicts they would storm the

At last, along in the afternoon, after a wild rumor to the effect that Col. Anderson had surrendered was circulated everywhere, there came a bulletin announcing the fact that a battle was raging, that several thousand had captured the convicts, who were subsequently retaken by the soldiers, and that the firing of guns could be heard at Clinton. several miles away.

Great excitement followed the receipt of the news. The streets were quickly choked with people, and business was practically suspended for the remainder of the day. Then came another message conveying the intelligence that the miners had made a second attack and

been repulsed. No later information of consequence came in for two or three hours and the suspense was terrible. Hope and fear alternated in the publie mind. Hundrads of people expressed their willingness to go to the front at once and aid the troops, and meetings were called to discuss the situation and decide what was best to be done. The afternoon were on and night came. Still there was no news. The crewds on the street increased in size, and the interest was intense. Finally a telegram was received stating that at last reports the battle was still going on at Coal Creek, and that a miner who presented a revolver at Col. Anderson's head. and told him that unless he surrendered he

would blow his brains out, received the answer: "Damn you, shoot!" The reply was characteristic of the mar He had said he would never surrender, and he intended to keep his word. The telegram also said that Fort Anderson was still safe. At 9 o'clock the report from the scene of the trouble was that Col. Anderson had been captured by the miners while taking some pris oners down the valley under an agreement

that if he brought them down there he would be allowed to return in safety. It was reported that the miners obtained two field pieces and that they placed them on the mountains surrounding the hill on which Fort Anderson stands. The miners who attacked Olivers yesterday had with them a supply of dynamite, but none of it was used.

The military companies in the State spent a layer day. The Nashville troops left at 2 clock in the morning. They consisted of Company C, with forty men, commanded by Capt. All ert Bayles: Company F. twenty-five thirty-two men, commanded by Capt. C. N. Hobertson.

Company D. Second Regiment, Pettitt Rifles of Brownsville, arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, under command of Capt. S. S. Thomas. They had twenty-five men in line, with fifteen to follow to-night. They left on the 7:30 o'clock train for Chattanooga and Knoxville. Col. McNeal Bond has charge of the troops and cowardly, he should declare the lease from Nashville. The Clarksville company,

with Capt. Stacker in command, and thirtyave men, reached this city this morning about o'clock and went on the special to Coal Creek The troops were re-enforced at Tullahoma by the McMinneville company and at Murfrees boro by the company of forty-five men from that place. The troops massed at Chattanooga, where Gen. Carnes assumed charge.

and went to Coal Creek via Knoxville. Gen. Norman to-day telegraphed additional instructions to the Sheriff of Knox county, ordering him to arm his force at all hazards and to take any State arms that he could find in the city, or, if necessary, to press private arms, and, as soon as he secured arms, to report at once to Col. Woolford, who would be in charge until Gen. Carnes should arrive from Chattanooga.

Great trouble has been experienced in se curing arms for citizens. Adjt.-Gen. Norman said to-day in an interview:
"The State has no appropriation for the

purchase of arms. The only arms in the custody of the State are furnished by the United states Government. The law directs the Sheriffs to arm their posses, and as best they can, but does not compel the State to furnish arms. I have used every effort in my power to get arms and wherever I have learned of surplus arms belonging to the State, I have willingly consented for them to be used by any who will cooperate with us in suppressing lawlessness and upholding the I am still acting on this line, and am ready, upon application of any reliable citizen of Nashville or any other place, to do all in my power to arm them. I will do more. I will enlist them into active service."

Warden Farris said to-day that he had often asked for reenforcements for the stockade guards at Oliver Springs stockade, which fell resterday. In July he visited Nashville and had a conference with the Governor and Adit .-Gen. Norman, in which he laid the situation before them and asked for re-enforcements. but they only laughed at him and told him he was getting seared without a cause.
"Within the last month," said Mr. Farris.

"I have wired the Governor twice to send me a Gatling gun, but he ignored my requests by not answering my telegrams. If I had had a Gatling gun the surrender of the stockade would not have occurred yesterday morning." The special train hearing the convicts sent down from Oliver Springs arrived this morning in charge of Warden Farris and a detail of eight guards. Nearly all of the convicts are negroes. Of the ninety-six convicts that started only eighty-eight arrived, eight having made good their escape on the way. Bix escaped at the time of the surrender, and two others jumped from the train on their way to Knoxville.

The convicts were received by Warden Blevins at the penitentiary, and marched into the prison. There are no cells for them. so they will be compelled to sleep in the open air or in tents. Dr. Morrow has offered the Board of Prison Inspectors the use of a large barn situated on his farm, a few miles town, for the confinement of convicts until other and better accommodations can be procured.

Gov. Buchanan telegraphed Commissioner of Labor Ford at Coal Creek yesterday that he would leave here in the afternoon for Coal Creek, but later he went to his room to rest. He was subsequently attacked by illness and had to abandon the idea. He sent a telegram had to abandon the idea. He seems to Mr. Ivins at Knoxville, explaining why he could not come, and said: word by some means to the miners to whom Houk telegraphed this evening. I must execute the law, but if the miners will be patient a few days I have no doubt matters can be satisfactorily arranged according to law."

## TROOPS LEAVING KNOXVILLE

A Day of Auxiety, Determination, and Enthusiasm-How the News Came In.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.-Old citizens were reminded of war times when two companies of soldiers started down the principal street toward the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad yards at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, followed by 150 citizens armed with Winchester rifles and sidewalks there arose cheer upon cheer. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and smiled upon the marchers.

Sheriff Hollaway and half a dozen deputies were busy the whole forenoon notifying citizens that they would be expected to go to Coal Creek in event of actual hostilities in that direction. Many of the wealthiest and most substantial citizens, weary of the reign of awlessness and anarchy, have volunteered. It was understood that if their services were needed the riotalarm would be sounded from the Court House tower.

The alarm was sounded about 3 o'clock on the receipt of news of fighting at Coal Creek. and in fifteen minutes nearly 200 men had as sembled in the Court House, where all the arms obtainable were distributed. The citizens divided into two companies, one under command of Major D. A. Carpenter, a brave soldier in the Federal army and Pension Agent here under Cleveland. The other is commanded by Capt. W. L. Ledgerwood, a wellknown ex-soldier and Democratic politician.

The two companies were composed of men of all classes. The Confederate veteran marched side by side with a robust negro, and capitalist and workingman kept perfect time to the inspiration of fife and drum. The line of march from the Court House to the railroad yards, where a train of four coaches stoo waiting covered more than a mile. Before the train started thousands of people had gathered in the neighborhood, and the trains of freight cars and overhead bridges, as well as the vacant grounds in the yards, were growded. As the train pulled out, cheer after cheer went up. Despite the surroundings there was under the surface a feeling of dread. The desperate miners had made the threats

of using dynamite on trains carrying soldiers. Among the men summoned by the Sheriff was Arthur Jenkins. President of the Tennessee Coal and Mining Company. During the war last fall the stockades of this company were destroyed and the convicts released by the miners. He made a desperate fight in de fence of his property, and until a few months ago he was considered a marked man at Coal reck and Briceville. His friends urged him not to start or the trip, but he seemed determined to take the risk. As the train was about to roll out his mother, a venerable woman pushed her way through the crowd and, throwing her arms about his neck, begged him to stay at home. He consented to stay. At it o'clock the train had not arrived at Coal Creek, and no news of its whereabouts

could be obtained. It was a day of great anxiety here. A de spatch was received in the morning saying that Col. Anderson had not surrendered, and would not as long as he had a man left. The miners had notified Gov. Buchanan last night, so the report read, that if the convicts were not removed by noon to-day they would attempt to take the stockade.

It was expected that Gov. Buchanan would arrive here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. A large growd gathered around the depot. They were disappointed. Had he arrived he would have met with hisses and jeers

Little attention was paid at first to the sumnone of the sheriff for 500 picked men from this county. Soon news came that not less 3,000 miners were in Coal Creek Valley, and that they had arrived at all hours of the night, prepared for battle. The women and children were said to be terrorized. The twenty-five Chattanooga soldiers whose commander showed the white feather yesterday in refusing to go to the rescue of the Oliver

Springs stockade arrived here from Harriman just before noon. They said they were willing to go to Coal Creek on horseback if a suitable

commander is to be found. The next news from Coal Creek was by courier who reached here at 1 o'clock. He said that then Gen. Anderson still held the fort, with a mob of 3,000 to 5,000 miners surrounding the camp. Anderson had sent them word that he would die with all his men before he would surrender. At 2 o'clock the city was thrown into excitement by the ringing of he riot alarm on the Court House bell.

The wires to Coal Creek were down, and the wildest rumors were flying. Loads of Martini ifles, Winchesters, and ammunition were being carried through the streets to the Court

Preparations were being made to take a special train of volunteers to Coal Creek be-cause of the report that the battle was on. Sheriff Halliway bought all the guns and mmunition in the city. He had received orders from the Governor to proceed at once to

Coal Creek with 100 men. The riot alarm was

rung again, and many citizens volunteered their services. Soon it was reported that a battle was raging between troops and miners. Noises like cannonading were heard. The streets were crowded with a howling mob. It reported that five newspaper correspondents who went to Coal Creek had been captured by

the miners and were held as prisoners. Communication was restored later as far as Clinton over a railroad wire. The operator said that firing could be plainly heard in the direction of Coal Creek, and that it had been go ing on incessantly since 2 o'clock. The noise of a Gatling gun and a mountain howitzer in possession of the miners could be heard very

A despatch from Coal Creek received at 1 o'clock this morning said that 600 miners at Jellico had captured a train just before mid night at that place. The engineer refused to pull it out, but the close proximity to his head of a Winchester made him obey all commands. They ran at the rate of fifty miles an hour through the tunnels and over ridges to Coal

All but a few alighted at Coal Creek, the few keeping possession of the train and going on to Clinton. It is announced that the miners had wired their ultimatum to the Governor that unless he should order the withdrawal of soldiers and convicts they would attack the

An answer was received from the Governor evading the question and advising a pacific tone, saying: "Be orderly, be quiet." This angered the miners, and at once they wired him a copy of their first despatch and said they wanted an answer.

At 2 o'clock word came that the final answe to the miners' telegram had been received from the Governor, promising that he would remove the soldiers and convicts in a few days. The cool-headed miners took this an swer as final, and counselled the men to stay at home. The hot-headed ones wanted to make the attack. They said Buchanan was figuring for time so as to get the troops to Coal Creek.

THE MINERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS. Mr. Platt Says Ris Company Would Gladly

Give Up Ita Convict Workmen. The action of the free miners of East Tennessee in capturing the several convict stockades in the State and sending the leased pris oner-miners there go fined to Nashville has been understood ... some quarters to be due to trouble between the miners and the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company which employs them, and which leases from the State the services of the convict miners On this subject Thomas C. Platt. President of

the company, said yesterday: "There is no friction between the company and its miners, and no attempt to reduce wages has been made. On the contrary the wages of the miners are maintained in the face of business depression. No difficulty be tween the company and its employees was the cause of the affair at Tracy City, and at Inman no free miners were employed.
"As to the contract of lease with the State of Tennesses for the services of the convicts; Tennessee for the services of the convicts, that was a legacy to my administration, and one which the company has tried to rid itself of. We offered to surrender it to the last tieneral Assembly, but the offer was not accepted. We are willing to surrender it now. The State will not relieve us and compels us to pay \$100,000 annually for the labor of 1,000 convicts. If it will not take them off our hands, all we ask is that we be protected in their use so long as we must pay for their labor. This protection the State of Tennessee does not seem able to afford us."

#### Have Regulars Been Asked Fort WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-Gen. Lewis A. Grant

acting Secretary of War, received a telegram this evening from Knoxville in reference to calling out Federal troops to suppress the mining troubles in East Tennessee. Gen. Grant declined to say what were the contents of the despatch, or to tell the name of the

sender. He expresses the opinion that he does no think the Federal troops will be formally called upon for help. The nearest troops available are located at Atlanta and Cincinnati and would not be able to reach the scene of trouble for twelve hours after the order had been is sued.

## TO ADVISE WITH CHIEF ARTHUR. The Engineers Meet in Buffalo and Discus What They Ought to Do.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.-The engineers at their seeting to-night, after talking over the strike, appointed a committee to visit Chief Arthur t Toronto and lay all the circumstances be fore him and ask him for advice as to whether they should have any part in the trouble.

The firemen at their meeting spent several hours in discussion, and then adjourned with out taking any action whatever. The train men held a meeting, and also spent their time n discussion, but did not take any action. The sympathies of the train men are with the strikers, and they want to go out, so it is

said, but are undecided as to whether it would

accomplish anything for the benefit of the switchmen. The Delaware, Lackawana and Western switchmen held a meeting to-night and de cided not to go out except as a last resort. While their sympathies are all with the strikers, they have no grievance at all.

They will go out, however, if Sweeney order them to. A report has just been received here that the switchmen on the Grand Trunk road between Toronto and Montreal had struck. The Grand Trunk's switchmen here are still at work.

## The Weather.

The temperature may increase slightly in the Atlanti States to-day and to-morrow, but during saturday night or on Bunday the cooler weather should react tlantic States with generally clear weather. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tay Sc

The thermometer at Perry's poarmacy in Tax Sex building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 1891, 1892, Average on Aug. 18, 1891....

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR PRIDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, folowed in northern New Hampshire and Vermont by showers, conter by Friday night; south winds. Massachusetts; cooler by Friday night; south winds. For eastern New York, Sair, followed in northern portion showers; emder by Friday night; which shifting to southeest.

Kausas City and Betuen, \$25.00

"America's greatest railroad," the New York Cen-Take the best. - 1 or.

# TROOPS COMPEL ORDER

No Outbreak of Strikers in Buffalo Yesterday.

FREIGHT TRAINS MOVING,

The Railroad Men Say the Strike is Broken.

Lake Shore Switchmen Join in the Sirike and it is Rumored that the Firemen and Trainmen Will Go Out To-day-The Entire National Guard Ordered Under Arms and About 2,000 Men Have Already Reenforced the Fourth Brigade at the Scene of the Trouble-A Train of Excursionists Stalled for Twelve Hours Just Optside of Buffalo Recause None of the Traismen Would Turn a Switch-An Attempt to Wreck a Train-The Freight Blockade in Buffalo Increasing, and Even Lake Commeres Temperarily Paralyzes—Trains of Live Stock and Dressed Beef Standing Helpless on the Tracks-The Railroad Of-Scials Promise to Move Trains To-day as Usual, Now that They Mave Ample Milltary Protection-The Railroads Befase to Listen to Proposals of Arbitration,

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.-The sixth day of the railroad strike dawned upon a situation that is most grave and threatening. There were two new features. At 1:30 A. M. all the Lake Shore switchmen at East and South Buffalo struck, and the Sheriff has asked the Governor to call out the entire National Guard for the protection of railroad property.

A conference between representatives of the tied-up lines was held at midnight, and a formal and urgent demand was made upon the Sheriff to call for more troops. At 6:26 in the evening Gen. Doyle had received the following despatch from Gen. Porter:

Gen. Peter C. Doyle. Buffulo:
The Twelfth and Twenty-second will leave early in
the morning. Other regiments will follow. A message
is reported to have been sent to the Governor by the Sheriff. It has not been received, Gen. Doyle replied that the Sheriff thought there was no need for more troops. After doing so, he received at 10:20 P. M., from Gen.

Porter, the following despatch: ALBANY, ADE. 17. Gen. Peter C. Doyle.: On your message and what seemed reliable informa tion that the Sheriff had wired for more troops, the

ecided to send seven regiments to-night and Having been advised, however, that the Sheriff re fused to ask for troops on the ground that there was no violence or destruction of property, the Governor has countermanded the order issued. Should the civil au-

thorities demand military assistance a sufficient force

sent. I should have been with you by this will be sent. I should have been with promising if it were possible for me to get away.

Posses. Gen. Doyle then sent the following letter to the Sheriff, and Sheriff Beck received it while at the conference with the railroad officials:

Burrato, Aug. 17, 1892.

To August Eack, Sherif of Eric annly, and Charles F. Bishop,

Mayor of the city of Bufalo.
GENELEMEN: I bereby state and declare that, after being two days in command of troops at East Buffalo and theektowaga, necessitated by the pending railroad strike, and since this morning of my whole command I have become satisfied that the force now under my command is insufficient for the emergency, and in my opinion the Governor should be requested to call out the entire National Guard of the State in order to pro-

tect lives and property involved in this stalks. PETER C. DOTLE. Erigadier-General Fourth Brigade, N. O. S. N. Y. This letter, with the pleas of the conference. prevailed with the Sheriff, and moved him and

the Mayor to make the requested demand mon the Governor for more military. Ten minutes after the message had been sant Mr. Webb received a telephone message from Gen. Porter, saying that he was preparing the orders as rapidly as possible, and that when all the papers were ready the Governo would be awakened and his signature obtained. Shortly before 3 o'clock a message was received that the Governor had signed

the papers. Vice-President Webb was seen soon after ward by a reporter. Heappeared much pleased over the news that more troops were coming and said that special trains would be placed at their disposal over the Central.

"Do you think the strike will spread to the eastern sections ?" Mr. Webb was aked. "I think the strike is practically ended with the calling out of the guard," replied Mr. Webb. "It will show the men just how it is proposed to accept their advances. All the

roads have men enough to work their trains with if they have protection. Don't you think the massing of the for here will invite outbreaks elsewhere? No: and even if there should be any, the

troops could be sent to the spot on short no

The people of Buffalo are resting more com fortably to night than they have for a week. The National Guard has already begun to gather in large numbers, and by to-morrow there will be a sufficient force to insure per manent peace, and that, too, without bloodshed. The first of the regiments to come, in response to the call of the Governor, arrived here at 7:30 this evening. It was the Tenth Battalion from Albany.

There were also four Separate Companies, including No. 4 of Yonkers. All told they numbered about 900 men. They were sent out to the old freight house at Seneca street and went into camp there. Messages have been received from the commanders of all the other regiments which have been ordered here, and they are expected to arrive during the night.

They will be assigned to duty in some of the yards, and by the time that this is printed in THE SUN every foot of railroad property in the city will be under military protection. The mero presence of the troops is believed by everybody to be a sufficient guarantee of protection to both life and property. The depredations that will be committed hereafter, if any are committed will be out on the roads, and at the first sign of any trouble anywhere a force of men wil he sent to teach the Anarchists a lesson.

It was a hard job the railroad men had to convince the Sheriff that it was really neces sary to call on the Governor for the troops to insure the protection of their property prevent bloodshed. When the Sheriff left the railroad men yesterday afternoon it was understood by them and by everybody else that he would send the despatch asking for aid at once. He changed his mind a few minutes afterward, and then he said that he would send the despatch pro vided Gen. Doyle would agree with the railroad men that the additional force was sary. He visited the General at his head quarters. Gen. Doyle told him that the request was

very proper one to make. The Sheriff then said that he would send the telegram at once. Gen. Doyle asked him why he did not send i from the telegraph office, which is near the eadquarters. The Sheriff said he would send it from Buffalo "to make certain." He left tien. Doyle with the underssanding

that he would send it the moment he got to

town. It was on the way there that he changed

his mind about it, but nobody knew of this change until late at night.

It came about this way: The news that the Sheriff had concluded not to send for the

roops was first heard by a number of lawyer at the Buffalo Club. They talked it over with one or two of the railroad men who happened to be there, and then they decided to send out and get the Mayor and the rest of the railroad men as well as the Sheriff. They all came, and explanations were demanded of the Sheriff. Sheriff Book said that he had reconsidered his determination, because he did no regard the situation sufficiently dangerous. Moreover, it would saddle a needless expense of \$25,000 a day upon Eric county.

I have been all along the line of the strike to-day," continued the Sheriff, "and have not observed a single act of violence. If rioting should be resumed I should certainly call pon the Governor for aid."

"Do you mean to tell me." said Wice-President Webb, angrily, "that when railroads find it impossible to move their trains because of obstruction by disorderly persons, is it not your duty to provide such protection as will enable them to do business?"

"Certainly," responded the Sheriff, "but I do not understand that such a situation

"Well, it does exist," retorted Mr. Webb angrily, "and, furthermore, rioting has been resumed. I have just received information that the strikers have held up one of our trains on Seneca street, pulled the trainmen off the cars and stoned them, and caused us great loss.

"Gen. Doyle has telegraphed the Governor that he has not a sufficient force to protect us all, as we have 600 miles of track. Only 100 of the military can be spared to guard it. What we demand of you is that you should furnish us with adequate protection. That is just what I am trying to do." re

sponded the Sheriff.
"But you don't," interjected Senator McMillan. "You are apparently trying to make political capital out of this crisis."

"I have taken the advice of Mr. Cuneen," re-

plied the Sheriff, "and he tells me he thinks At unnecessary to call out more troops just now." "Well, then," exclaimed Senator McMillan. shaking his fist almost under the Shoriff's nose, " if the life of any man is taken hereafter or during the strike his blood be upon your own head. You will surely be held personally responsible for any further incendiarism or loodshed. It is simply an outrage, when an official has the power to protect life and property he will not exercise it, and that is just

what you are doing." "You still declare you will not call on the Governor for more troops," put in Judge Brundage. "That is my position unless the situation

puts on a more serious aspect," replied the "Then," observed Senator McMulan, "we'll be damned if we have anything more to do with you. We shall appeal to the Governor direct. Our only resort now is an appeal to

The rathroad officials then rushed from the office and started for the office of Bissell & Brundage. On their way Lawyer Sprague re-"This will do until after election. I marked: presume. Then, perhaps, they will call out the military."

"Yes." suggested Senator McMillan, "that Sheriff doesn't dare say a word or make a move. We will see what Gov. Flower will do DOW. They went back a little later and had another hot talk with the Sheriff, and the Sheriff was

finally convinced that it was best to send for the troops. The railroad men say that the strike is broken. The strikers assert with more confldence than ever that it has only just bogun. and that it will extend to all the roads that touch Buffalo before the week is out unless the roads which they say are now "tied up" give in. The Central to-day transacted all the business that came to it in the city. Vice-

President Webb said: We have two men in the yard to take the places of every one man who is out. We have had them ever since a few hours after our old men quit. The only reason that we did not think that there was sufficient protection for

"To-day they worked under the protection of the military and the police, and there was no trouble whatever." Did you not have as much protection ves-

terday as you had to-day?" he was asked. "We had just as many men." was the reply. "but more points to cover. The Lake Shore was sending freight to us then With our Buffalo business there were only a few points to be watched, and there were not enough of the police and the militia to go around.

"With the big body of militia to arrive to night there will be sufficient protection for all parts of our yards, and things will go on just as they did before the trouble broke out. Today we did not have any trouble at all. "The men we have are all intelligent and

just as good men as those who quit. We have

men also for the yards at Tifft Farm and at

Black Rock, and they will begin work not later than to-morrow. They would have been at work to-day, but we could not give them any protection. There were no militia at all. Some of the first men to arrive will be sent out there, and bright and early in the morning the work will be resumed, and then the Central will be exactly in the same position as it was before the trouble. All the freight that omes to us from whatever source will be handled without delay. This we can assure

our customers. So far as we are concerned. the strike is over." The General Superintendent of the Reading when seen to-night at his hotel, said: "We have men to take the places of all the strikers. and we are ready to put them to work just the moment the military arrive in sufficient nam-

bers to assure them protection. That will be to-night surely, and at the break of day to-morrow we will resume work on the old basis, and we will go right about as though nothing had happened. I may say we had more than enough men to transact all our business to-day, and they are quartered on our property all ready to go ahead. With the slight protection we had to-day we moved a vory large quantity of freight.

"We experienced no difficulty whatever, and with the exception of an assault here and there we got along all right. But about tomorrow you may be certain we will positively start up in the morning on full time, and we will transact all the business we can get and will do it speedily and without the help of any of the men who have left our employ.

The yardmaster of the West Shore made a statement similar to that made by the Reading's Superintendent. Very little was done by the West Shore people to-day. The tle-up there more nearly resembles a tic-up than did the one on the Central. Only a few trains were moved, and they with difficulty. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the West Shore has not at present

men to take the places of all the strikers, but it can get them the moment it can assure the men that they will have protection, and if the road is properly guarded to-morrow morning there is little doubt that the business will be resumed in short order. The Eric appears to be holding back and letting the other roads do the fighting. Its officials seem to hope that the backbone of the strike will be broken before it is really

officials, they said that all they had been waiting for was protection, so that they might guarantee their men freedom from assault. The officers of the Lake Shore were the most

PRICE TWO CENTS.

hopeless to-night. The strike there at midnight last night actually tied up the road so far as the freight business was concerned, and not a pound of freight was moved, with the exception of three

trains which were made up of cars containing live stock and perishable freight. It was absolutely necessary that these should be got out of the way, and the necessary switching was done by the yard master him self. The trains were delivered to the Central and were handled by them without any

trouble, and forwarded to their destination

with less than half a dozen hours' delay. To-night the Lake Shore officials admit that the road is tied up, but they say that they will be able to resume work some time to-morrow. certainly with the old men, if they will come back, but with new men they say they can hire in less than an hour if the old men do not

come back. There were rumors all day that the Lackswanna men and the men on the Nickel Plate would strike. Both roads operated at full time all the morning, and there was not a sign of trouble. Shortly after noon two cars of Central freight were offered to the Nickel Plate men and they refused to handle it.

The yardmaster argued with them a little while and finally threatened them. They

wouldn't scare, and then he discharged them. Ten minutes later all the switchmen in the pard quitwork and the road was tied up in the freight department. The officials say to-night that it is too soon for them to tell what they are going to do, ex-

cerft to say in a general way that they will go ight to work, and will have their road in operation at the earliest possible moment.
They say that they do not think that they will have very great trouble in hiring new men if the old ones do not return, and they

have no fear of depredations.

The strike is affecting the postal service, not seriously at present, but by to-morrow it may. The fast mail was an hour and a half late to-day, and the mail train over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road, due here from Hornelisville early in the day, was four hours late. The Buffalo, Roshester and Pittsburgh mail train leaving 1 cre at 8 A.M. yesterday was over five hours in getting outside the city. The same train was over six hours late to-day. Postmaster Gentsch told THE SUN reporter to-night that the strike would seriously affect the mails to-morrow. Mail trains on every road except the Central are from one to seven hours late to-night. Outgoing mail trains are also late.

William Saunders, Henry Albach, and Samuel Leary, the men arrested at Black Rock on Tuesday night on suspicion of throwing the switch which threw a locomotive and car load of coupling pins off the track, were arraigned in the police court to-day. They have gone to the penitentiary for a term of thirty days each. Though the men were found hiding in the yards a few minutes after the wreck had occurred there was no evidence to convict them. The police believe them guilty, and a charge of violating the city ordinances in jumping on railroad trains while in motion was made against them. They pleaded not guilty. In conversation with a Sun reporter, after the arraignment, Chief of Police Morgenstein

"I am convinced that the men who throw

the switches and hold up passenger trains

are not strikers, but desperate men in search of plunder. These three men just convicted are said to be discharged railroad employees, and are reported to have taken part in the strike here three years ago. They might far botter be in the workhouse than be permitted to run at large. They are dangerous men. When they ditched the engine and car load of coupling pins it is evident they were not look-ing for plunder, still they may have expected some other train to pass."

Cant. Soacher, who has charge of the police at the William street crossing, was present and said: "The Pollaks, who want to rob the cars, are making all the disturbance in my precinct. The Central switchmen are quiet and orderly. They do not visit the intironal yards even, and the leading strikers tell mo-they are really to go to were stressed in the coupling pins it is evident they were not look-

precinct. The Control switchmen are quict and orderly. They do not visit the interious yards even, and the leading strikers tell me they are ready to go to work as soon as the strike is declared off. They have no grievance of their own, but are striking in sympathy with the Eric and Lehigh Valley roads."

Two strikers are leeked up at Police Head-quarters, charged with violating section 14, chapter I, of the Penal Code. Last night they fail a deep scheme for ditching the fast milt which leaves luffale over the Central at 1140 A. M., but it was nipped in the bud by Sergeant Burkhardtand two policemen from the Eighth precinct, who caught the miscreants in the very act of throwing the switch on the main track near Fillmore avenue just before the train was due to mass.

Had it not been for Sergeact Burkhardt's keen perception the loss of many lives would have been the result. The timen gave their names as John Bail and Jarrin flayer. They claim to be laborers and not switchmen. When Sergeant Burkhardt flast saw the men they were throwing the switch land before he could get to them with his men they had begun to small provide the world burn. "Clear," and give no warning to the origineer.

When the men saw the three officers they started to run, but were captured before the Namara stopped to throw the switch lank into the proper position and readinst the colored lights. He had hardly accomplished this before the mail train went while lack into its proper position and readinst the colored lights. He had hardly accomplished this before the mail train went while lack into its proper position and readinst the colored lights. He had hardly accomplished this before the mail train went while lack into its proper position and readinst the colored lights. He had hardly accomplished this before the mail train went while sold in connection with his death. The analyses of the tentral.

The function of Frederick Eisnesser will be held next Monday. A sad story is told in connection with his death. His wife, to whom he was married

leath.

Able and sit for hours staring at it. He freable and sit for hours staring at it. He fremently expressed the hope that he might die,
and said that hiere was nothing left for him to
ive for. His infant child, a daughter, has
been living with relatives in Syracuse. Once
when Elskesser made this remark, his sister
wild to him.

and to him:
" But what would the baby do if you should dia?" Oh, she will soon forgot me," was the

"Oh, she will soon forgot me," was the answer.

So Elsaesser's desire was fulfilled sooner than he expected, and in a sudden and terrible manner.

The Contral, Lehigh Valley, and Eric tracks for five folios from the stations are closely guarded by the inflittery. Soldiers with fixed layenets patrol up and down the tracks in small detachments, stand on guard by the switches, or are carried up and down the tracks in small detachments, stand on guard by the switches, or are carried up and down the tracks in several standard of the fixed of the statements of the fixed of the several beautiful to the sentries, and are rapidly carried out.

No sooner does a civilian leave the read to go up or down the tracks then of the fixed of the guard of the guard. The special properties and fixed of the guard of the wind he is per actority turned back. After 100 clock at night no person is allowed through the lines except at section places near the headquarters at william street.

The two companies of the Sevente-fourth

thin pinces near the headquarters at william street.

The two companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, under the command of dajor dardy, are on guard at the Lebirch Valley coul treadly, four miles out from the city limits, and are keeping a picket line about the treatle could readly, the mean verking is relief, two hears on and four hours off duty.

A saloon near the treatle forms a cougle-gating point for the strikers, who shand about the pince and after threatle of burning down the treatle and killing all the sold ors. Party on Tuesday mean and you man were seen evering along in the shadow of the cars when shand in the does call in the rear of the treatle through the sold rock on which the treatle is built. Three of the sentries challenged them, and they can be the woods, pursued by the sentries. Having a good start, they escaped.

Lesterday a soldier, while going through the cut in the rear of the treatle found a can half the strike will be broken before it is really necessary for them to resume operations. There was some freight moved by the Frie today, nevertheless, and the officials said to light that they expected to have everything in operation sometime to-morrow.

They speak with confidence. Like the other